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CITY OF MADRID.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE LIFE OF THE SPANISH CAPITAL.

Indescribable Gaiety and Brightness of the Streets—Points of Interest Where History Was Made—A Glimpse of Home and Kitchen.

Spain has the fortune to lie a little aside from the "personally conducted" infested paths of travel—a Sabbath day's journey into the land of romance. Its history is full about with a glamour such as nowhere else conceals the scars of time or the paltry and sordid movement of that great disenchanted present. There is probably nowhere else a people having so great a part in the annals of the world, whose work in the vineyard of the nations is so much a matter of sentiment. Most even of studious readers know more of the life of Spain in the time of the Moors or of Columbus than of today, and to such, especially now and in Detroit, where there is an especial interest in the vineyard of the nations, a translation of the description of Madrid, written by Edmondo de Amicis, will be welcome.

It gives a picture of the modern city and its people, written with the peculiarly light and vivid touch which distinguishes a genuine cosmopolitan. "The train stops," he says; "I get out and find myself in a square full of carriages, in the midst of a noisy crowd; a thousand hands were stretched out toward my valises, and a hundred mouths shrieked at me. It is an indescribable confusion of porters, hackmen, guards, guides and commissionaires of cases de huéspedes. I make way for myself with my elbows and jump into an omnibus full of people and away we go. We pass through a large street, cross a great square, traverse a broad, straight street and arrive at the Puerta del Sol. It is a stupendous sight. It is an immense, semi-circular square, surrounded by high buildings, into which open, like ten torrents, ten great streets, and from every street come a continuous noisy way of people and carriages, and everything seen in the city is in proportion to the vastness of the locality. The sidewalks are as wide as streets and the cafes as large as squares; the beam of a fountain as large as a lake, and on every side there is a dense and mobile crowd, a deafening racket and an indescribable gaiety and brightness in the features, gestures or colors which make you feel that neither the populace nor the city are strangers to you, and which produces in you a desire to mingle in the tumult, greet every one and run here and there rather to recognize persons and things than to see the first time.

"I get out at a hotel, leave it instantly and begin roaming about the streets at random. I jump into a carriage and say to the coachman 'Vuelva.' I pass the statue of Murillo, recross the street Alcala, traverse the street of the Turk, where Gen. Pizarro was assassinated; cross the square of the Cortes, in which the statue of Michael Cervantes stands; emerge on the Plaza Mayor, where the Inquisition lighted its pyres; turn back and, in front of the house of Lopez de la Vega, come out on the immense square, the Ordeñ opposite the royal palace, where rises the equestrian statue of Philip IV, in the midst of a garden surrounded by forty colossal statues, climb again toward the heart of the city, crossing other broad streets, gay squares and cross roads and meet people, then finally return to the hotel, declaring that Madrid is grand, gay, rich, populous and charming.

SPANISH SAUCES AND GRAVIES.

Signor de Amicis leaves his hotel for a casa de huéspedes, evidently the American equivalent of a boarding house of the better class, which he evidently greatly enjoyed.

He says: "These guest houses are nothing more than families who furnish board and lodging to students, artists and strangers, at different prices, but always more reasonably than the hotels, with the inestimable advantage that one enjoys a breath of home life therein, forms friendships and is treated more like one of the family than like a boarder. The landlady was a good woman in the fifties, the widow of a painter who had studied at Rome, Florence and Naples and had retained throughout life a graceful and affectionate recollection of Italy. She, too, quite naturally grained a lively interest for our country, and displayed it every day by being present when I dined, recounting to me the life, death and exploits of all her relations and friends as if I were the sole confidant she had in Madrid.

"A little good will be needed in order to habituate one's self to certain sauces and gravies peculiar to the Spanish kitchen—but I accustomed myself to them. The French, who in the matter of cooking are as exacting as the most spoiled children, cry out against it. Du-mais says he has suffered from hunger in Spain. They mix things a trifle too much, abuse the use of fat and season too highly, but really not enough to take away Dumas' appetite. They are masters, among other things, of sweets. Then come their puddings, a national dish eaten every day by the Spaniards in every place, and I tell the truth when I say that I devoured it with voracious enjoyment. The puddings are, in regard to culinary art, what an anthology is to literature. It is a little of everything and the best of everything. A good slice of boiled meat forms the nucleus of the dish, around it are the wings of a fowl, a piece of sausage, lard, vegetables and ham; over it, under it and in all the interstices are garbanzos. These are a species of bean, but they are larger, more tender and richer in flavor than ours. Such is the ordinary puddings, but every family modifies it according to its purse; the poor man is content with meat and garbanzos; the gentleman adds to it a hundred delicious tidbits. At the bottom it is more of a dinner than a dish, and many eat nothing else."—Detroit Free Press.

Rapid Mail Transit.

Three hundred miles an hour is the proposed speed for the electric postal railroads of the future. An experimental line has been erected at Laurel, twenty miles from Baltimore, Md. A compromise between the pneumatic tube and the ordinary railroad—rises a miniature train of two cars solely or mails and light parcels, without any attendant. The road has three rails, the car has two, the car carries the current, and the rails below which carry the cars. The cars are of sheet iron, and are two feet square and twenty-one feet long. Speed will be regulated and power or brakes applied by electricity solely. If the experiment at Laurel succeeds, it is stated that similar roads will be laid between Baltimore and Washington, and elsewhere.—Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

Elopers.

A few days ago the cars landed at McKeesport, Pa., a young man without legs, a handsome, dashing ruffian, a hand car, and a dog. The girl, however, the dog to the car, lifted the man into it and helped to push the car across the Reynolds bridge, where they took the train and departed. Later in the day an officer from Leontina, O., arrived in search of them. He said they were elopers.—Chicago Times.

A "FLY" MONGOLIAN.

How He Got the Nickel He Claimed from the "L" Ticket Agent.

A Mongolian, who had evidently not long been a sojourner among the western barbarians, got into an altercation with a ticket seller at one of the elevated railroad stations the other day. He had purchased a ticket, but was under the impression that he had paid the agent a dime and that therefore five cents was still due him. The agent was firmly convinced that the Chinaman had given him only five cents, and therefore had no right to demand any change.

The Chinaman's knowledge of English was exceedingly limited, but he was endowed with all the persistence that characterizes his race. He continually used the phrase "Cheese it," evidently in the faith that the words were barbaric "cuss words" of marvelous potency. "Tell you, John," said the agent, scoldingly, "you gave me only a nickel; you've got your ticket and it's all right."

"Cheese it! Give me five cents," yelled the Mongolian.

"I'm treating you dead square. I don't owe you anything."

"Cheese it! Give me five cents."

"You've got your ticket; that's your five cents."

"Cheese it! Give me five cents."

So the colloquy went on. To everything that the agent said the Chinaman made only the one reply with increasing vehemence: "Cheese it! Give me five cents."

"The agent, at length perceiving that it was useless to attempt to persuade the Chinaman that he had not been wronged, ceased to pay any attention to him. Retreating into a car, he quietly watched the passengers as they bought their tickets.

An old man came forward and planked down a dime. The ticket agent thrust forward a ticket and a nickel for change. The old man fumbled with the ticket, trying to pick it out of the smooth glass projection in front of the ticket seller's little window.

It was the Chinaman's opportunity. Like a cat after a mouse he darted forward and grabbed the nickel.

"Come here, you thieving heathen, and bring back that nickel," shouted the enraged agent, while the old man was simply rendered speechless with astonishment.

"Cheese it!" yelled the fleeing Chinaman as he rushed through the open door; "me got five cents; you keep dem fool."

He hopped on a train and was carried off, while the agent, after giving the old man another nickel, thus soliloquized: "Talk about being fly! Them Chinamen can beat the devil. If they are allowed to come here an honest white man won't have any show to make a living. They're against importing 'em."—New York Herald.

Gentlemen's Dress Fifty Years Ago.

Fifty-six years ago American gentlemen wore blue broadcloth coats with high rolling collars, short waists, gilt buttons and long tails, with skirts out away over the hips. Their waistcoats were very short, and their pantaloons were very long and tight.

Yellow nankeen was the material of the former, drab or buff mackinac of the latter. It was a perpetual mystery how a man got into his pantaloons, and once in he never got out. They came down to the very bottom of his feet and buttoned beneath his instep, giving him an uncomfortable strapped up appearance. His collar was of the big "side board" type and his cravat was either an enormous stock of black satin or a couple of yards of white lawn wrapped in ample folds about his throat. Tight sleeves to his coat, with turned back cuffs, a heavy cane, an enormous white beaver hat and a clean shaven face, made up his ensemble. Nobody wore mustaches then, and a man with a mustache was followed in the streets by a crowd.

—Fittsburg Bulletin.

Remarkable Restoration.

A remarkable story comes from Cardiff, Wales. A collier named David Davies, of Treherbert, was a sufferer by a great explosion that occurred in 1880. For four years after he was confined to his bed, but gradually got about, but remained deaf and dumb from the shock. A doctor advised him to try a shock somewhat similar to that which had caused his infirmity. A little while ago he placed himself near where an explosion was fired in the Butte Pit, and strange to say, at the sixth stroke his hearing returned to him. Still he was dumb, but on a subsequent Sunday the Rev. E. Rowland, missionary to the deaf mutes, said something to Davies which put him in a passion, and he involuntarily or instinctively made an attempt to express his anger. To his amazement the power of speech came back, and he now talks freely. He, however, says that speaking makes his throat sore, and his tongue is made sore by his teeth.—Chicago Tribune.

A Pickpocket Trick.

What I suspect as a new pickpocket trick was tried on me the night before last, while going home on the Union Pacific Street Car. I was directly next to the seat occupied by me a lady sat. We were crowded pretty closely, as the car was packed with passengers. After the car had gone about a mile I felt a hand moving very cautiously in the side pocket of my overcoat. I was astonished to see that it was the hand of the fair lady who sat next to me. As soon as she saw that I had detected her hand she drew it out of my pocket, and blushing said: "Excuse me, sir, but we set so close together that I thought I was putting my hand into the pocket of my cloak. You can see that I have a pocket on the outside of my cloak, on the same side that the pocket is on your coat. It was an embarrassing mistake, but one I could not avoid." I excused her, and after riding about two blocks further she left the car.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Spirits in France.

The quantity of alcoholic spirits extracted in France by distillation from wine has been gradually diminishing, owing to the effects of phylloxera and mildew on the vines, and in consequence the production of spirits from molasses, beet root juice, grapes skins and molasses, has increased. The annual production of spirits in France is about 15,000,000 gallons, but the production is decreasing slightly, and is being replaced by spirits made from grain. The production of grain spirits is close on 15,000,000 gallons.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Snake Story with Proof.

Henry Goodale recently took up a homestead about four miles from this village, and a few days ago dug a few holes in the sand for blocks on which to build a small barn. He was unearthed 100 snakes under two feet of sand. The snakes were of several different varieties, but all of them were of the same size, and he was lucky enough to show their forked tongues. He has the snakes as a proof of his story, and they have not yet been killed.—East Texas (Mich.) Special to Chicago Inter Ocean.

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Reno, Nevada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEHAMA COUNTY,

10,378 27-100 Acres

Township 26 N, Range 7 W, Mt.

Diablo Meridian.

This township lies on the eastern slope of the Coast Range of mountains, and from 13 to 20 miles west from Red Bluff, the county seat of Tehama County. The town of this U. S. Surveyor who laid out this township, says, "This township is well adapted for grazing, as it affords pasture for large herds of cattle. It is watered by the various tributaries of Elder Creek. It is also very valuable for its timber, which consists of a heavy growth of yellow and sugar pine, spruce, and cedar. There is a heavy undergrowth of chaparral, chemical and manzanita." The even sections are in most instances as adjacent to large bodies of water, and are well adapted for grazing. The township is well adapted for grazing, as it affords pasture for large herds of cattle. It is watered by the various tributaries of Elder Creek. It is also very valuable for its timber, which consists of a heavy growth of yellow and sugar pine, spruce, and cedar. 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DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
12 1/2 CENTS PER WEEK.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

BREVITIES.

Take in the minstrels to-morrow night. Judge Bigelow went to the Capital yesterday.

A waiter girl is wanted at the Silver State restaurant.

Quite a number of Reno Odd Fellows went to Carson yesterday.

Primrose and West are the finest dancers in the world. Go and see them to-morrow night.

Mr. S. O. Wright received a dispatch from Superintendent Kimball to commence coining in the Carson Mint, July 1st.

Mrs. R. H. Lindsey returned to San Francisco last evening, being compelled to do so on account of little Lucy's ill health.

John W. Mackay protests against being assessed in San Francisco for \$8,200, on personal property which he says is worth not over \$5,000.

It will be gratifying to the members of the Northern Nevada Masonic Aid Association to learn that very few members were killed in the Johnstown disaster.

George Westinghouse, the air-brake millionaire of Pittsburg, has given \$15,000 for the Johnstown sufferers—the largest individual contribution so far reported.

The San Francisco Evening Post states that \$1,000,000 has been raised for the proposed cable between Honolulu and San Francisco, and that the work of laying the cable will be commenced within 18 months.

The grand total of subscriptions thus far collected for the Johnstown relief fund in San Francisco amounts to \$70,000. This amount will be considerably augmented this week by the receipts of various entertainments.

Winning Numbers.

New Orleans, June 18.—The following are the capital prizes:

Number 61,606 drew \$500,000.

Number 62,311 drew \$200,000.

Number 44,624 drew \$100,000.

Numbers 43,908 and 89,616 drew \$25,000 each.

Number 26,728 drew \$50,000.

The following drew \$10,000 each: 71,128, 24,127, 94,070, 36,585 and 21,180.

The following drew \$5,000 each: 31,205, 93,560, 24,840, 74,838, 22,709, 88,565, 52,846, 25,110, 2,509, 37,553, 4,622 and 64,913.

The following drew \$2,000 each: 25,618, 93,942, 96,152, 4,923, 3,894, 51,395, 846, 99,054, 83,010, 74,083, 31,904, 90,245, 10,089, 90,546, 6,565, 19,341, 74,487, 75,500, 85,281, 74,513 and 85,028.

Grand Encampment Election.

At the annual meeting of the I. O. O. F. Grand encampment held at Carson Monday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Patriarch, A. D. Henson, of Elko; High Priest, J. D. Lott, of Dayton; Scribe, L. Guggenheim, of Virginia; Treasurer, George Tuft, of Carson; Grand Representative, W. J. Smith, of Eureka; Trustees, Frank Fellows, of Winnemucca, A. M. McCabe, of Carson and J. R. Shaw, of Dayton.

Scarcity of Water.

S. G. Holloway reports a great scarcity of water in his neighborhood. Many of the cattle will be moved by trail to California. The prime difficulty to be encountered in moving the cattle will be between the ranch and Honey Lake, there being very little feed and no water to speak of. This is a deplorable state of affairs, and if some rain does not come to the rescue, extreme suffering may be anticipated in Nevada among stock. So says the Silver State.

Death of Justice Borman.

Justice of the Peace John H. Borman died at Verdi Sunday. He was an old and highly-respected citizen of this county. He has been troubled with inflammatory rheumatism for several months, when two or three days prior to his death he was stricken with paralysis and died easily.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. Feb. 21-27-15.

Minstrels Thursday Night.

An Omaha paper speaks as follows of Thatcher, Primrose & West's minstrels: The best minstrel entertainment ever given in Omaha was enjoyed last night by a big audience at Boyd's. Messrs. Thatcher, Primrose & West have certainly brought minstrelsy to a point of unique perfection reached by no rival and which will be difficult to surmount. From beginning to end the trio were brilliant with originality and excellence of execution. Among the most pronounced departures from the burnt cork rut is a white face first part in which all the people are appropriately costumed as Shakespearean characters. And that first part is a torrent of sweet vocal and instrumental melody alternating with catchy songs and new jokes—actually new jokes—by clever ensembles. It is an excellent singing organization. Then follows an olio of features fresh and pleasing. The traditional "afterpiece" is supplanted by breakneck act by a trio of English acrobats which is remarkably amusing.

RENO HIGH SCHOOL.

The Efforts of Two More of Reno's High School Graduates.

Below will be found the graduating essays of Grace V. Ward and Ida Mayes: "THE GOOD OLD TIMES."

"There's a beautiful song on the clamorous air that drifts through the valley of dreams. But years have distanced the beautiful life, and its melody flows away, and we call it now Old Times."

Poets and writers of every class refer in feeling terms to the good old days of the past, but with them as with many another thing "distance lends enchantment to the view."

As the hills of our Sagebrush State, seen for miles away in the clear atmosphere and under the calm skies, shadowed here and there with clouds, present a picturesque appearance, giving to our homes a beauty, grand and wild, and are a feature in our landscape of which we never tire, one which we should miss more than any other were we to be removed to a more level country; though smooth and beautiful in appearance when seen from a distance, they become rough and rugged, barren, or at the best covered with scanty vegetation of the lowest form, when seen at near view. So with these same old times, these grand old days of which the poet sings:

"There are no times like the old times. They shall never be forgot."

Seen by the eyes of the present, divested of the romance and the charm that distance throws around them, they, too, become rough and rugged and devoid of attractions to people who have become accustomed to the higher civilization, the luxuries and the refinements of the present age.

As the Irishman, self-exiled to our frontier land, pines the mother country in glowing terms, often drawing invidious comparisons between it and his adopted home, so seldom, if ever, of his own free choice, returns to old Ireland, so would it be with those who sing the praises of those other days most loudly, could they return to the habits and mode of living common at the times of which they write and speak, few, if any, would be willing to do so.

Limited time will prevent our drawing comparisons between many of the customs of the "Good Old Days" and those of the present, and a few illustrations will serve sufficiently to mark the contrast existing between then and now. Take for instance the "Light of Other Days" of which so many gleefully sing and write. What was it? Tallow candles, guttering, spluttering, needing constant snuffing, served to make the darkness visible in most houses three quarters of a century ago; and when lamps were first introduced they were little better, being fed with oil from the whale, and emitting an odor peculiarly offensive. Burning flint, or camphine, was next tried, and although this made a better light it also emitted an unpleasant odor, and was especially dangerous on account of its explosive qualities. All these years they lay stored in natural reservoirs underground, a substance only waiting to be extracted which would furnish a better light than any of the preceding ones.

Petroleum, rock-oil, kerosene, call it by its many names, although known to exist in small quantities for centuries past, was not applied to common illuminating purposes until the discovery of the great oil wells of Pennsylvania some thirty-five years since. Artificial gas was first used in lighting the streets of London, in 1813, but its use was, and is still confined to the larger towns and cities, and its expense prevents its being used by the majority of the people. Now, in a few places, natural gas is employed for lighting purposes; but the greatest achievement of modern times is the obtaining of the lightning and making it useful to man, so that now in most of the towns of the U. S. the electric light turns night into day, making the streets as brilliantly lighted by night, almost, as under the noon-day sun; bringing things out with a peculiar distinctness, throwing shadows more clearly out and well defined than the sun ever condescends to do. Who, of to-day, would willingly exchange these facilities for lighting our houses and our streets for those of the "Good Old Days?"

Of the changes wrought in the manner of doing things by the inventive genius of the times, making the most complete revolution in the work and in the mode of living of all people, it is unnecessary and impossible to speak, for their name is legion and their results are known to all. One more illustration will be sufficient to mark the difference between the past and the present, and that may be taken from the mode of traveling early in this century as compared with that of more modern times.

In 1833 the first railroad of any length in the United States was constructed. Now the iron roads span the continent, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by many lines; and all through our country, in every direction, the steel horse makes his furious way; puffing, blowing, snorting, whistling, he seems to diffuse some of his own energy wherever he goes, so that new towns spring up and new sections of country are developed under his influence.

Where less than forty years ago our fathers made their way, toiling slowly and painfully, driving their ox-tteams and walking much of the distance themselves, seeking the "Land of Gold, fair California, the El Dorado of the West," spending months on the weary journey, sometimes dropping worn out and exhausted by the wayside, we, their children, accomplish the same journey in less than seven days' time and in the most luxurious manner, seated in a palace car, surrounded by every comfort and convenience that the inventive genius of man can supply. In this connection a selection from the "Old Man in the Palace Car," taking his first ride in one with his faithful life partner by his side, may not be out of place:

"Well, Baby, this beats anything my eyes have ever seen. We're ridin' in a palace fit for any king or queen. We didn't go as fast as this or on such cushions 'ere. When we left New England, years ago, to seek a home on 'West,' We rode through this same country, but not as now we ride. You sat within a stage coach, while I trudged on by your side,

Instead of ridin' on a rail, I carried one, you know. To try the old coach from the mare through which we had to go."

Would any who have made the trial of both modes of journeying willingly go back to the "Good Old Days?" And of those "who go down to sea in great ships" how many would like to exchange the fast going, palatial steamship of to-day for the slow, uncertain sailing vessel of former times?

Wonderful, indeed, have been the growth and progress of the past century; not made slowly "Step by Step," but in lightning, rapid strides. Progress in everything, in all the arts and sciences, in all material things. And better still, there has been and still is constant progress made in the direction of improvement in manners and morals, in the development of a higher, purer plane of morality. No use to say that men were better in the earlier history of our country, history itself disproves this. That there was as much, if not more, political corruption then than now, can be easily proven by the records of the times. That at least one form of vice, drunkenness, was more prevalent among the better classes and was more leniently looked upon then than now, is also easily proven.

In reviewing the changes made in the past century one naturally wonders if the onward march of improvement will continue for another, and still continue, never ending. Comparing the close of this century with its beginning, it almost seems that there is small field for further improvement. Yet all life is progress, and discontent with the existing order of things, whatever that may be, seems a natural quality of the human mind, and one that leads to all changes whether for the better or for the worse. This being the case the coming hundred years may bring as many and great alterations as the past has done.

A poet, not much known to fame, but who perhaps, sings just as sweetly as if he were, has written thus:

"A hundred years ago. Since then What peaceful victories art has won. What gleams of science came to the world. From above to shore the mystic wires Lie underneath the sea. And railways cross the wondrous land. By mountain, vale and sea. The thirteen States are forty-two. The little strip of land That girt the Atlantic day by day Grew to proportions grand. It kept the ridge of Cumberland, Passed Minnesota's roar, Crossed the Nevada's snowy crest And kissed the 'Golden Shore.' But now man's hand has set And guard her outmost towers, All history tells how Freedom failed In greater lands than ours. In India, or Africa, or battle spied The damp and mold on rust, We fall—the blades that freeman wield Must never know the rust."

THE LADDER OF SUCCESS.

The heights to which this ladder leads are reached only by steady, persevering determination to reach the top. Yet the rounds are near together and usually at equal distances apart, like the terms of an arithmetical progression. If a new round be reached in due season the climber is not over-wearied by the exertion and by continually ascending is propelled onward and upward by his own momentum, each recent making him stronger for the next. By pursuing the natural, gradual velocity he becomes accustomed to the higher altitudes and can remain patiently there or work in the fields which a willing hand finds always waiting. Still it is not best to stand too long on one round, lest dizziness be produced by looking down the heights passed. The ascent is made more safely if the gaze be continually riveted to the top; for there are always greater things to be done than have been done; greater victories to be won than have been won. The "Golden Age" lies above and beyond rather than behind us.

Occasionally we see a bold climber who skips a round, or a number of rounds, according to his strength, but he who thus mounts is an exception to the rule. He may dazzle by his boldness, but were there no other way of ascent how discouraging to the many who cannot make such leaps; while the steady, onward movement develops strength of character and abilities that inspires confidence that encourages those who may be below us to make the attempt. A steady and sure ascent draws all upward like a celestial gravitation.

If we review the progress of those whom the world acknowledges as having reached success in many of the arts, trades or professions we find that they themselves claim to have thus arrived at whatever degree of eminence they may have attained—they mounted the ladder round by round.

Michael Angelo, one day explaining to a visitor at his studio what he had been doing since a previous visit, said: "I have retouched this part, polished that, brought out each muscle, given more expression to this lip and more energy to that limb." "But these are trifles," remarked the visitor. "It may be so," replied the sculptor, "but recollect that trifles make perfection and perfection is no trifle." The eminent sculptor and artist was a very great believer in the force of labor and held that nothing could be conceived by the imagination which could not be embodied in marble if the hands were made vigorously to obey the mind. He is said to have been a very hard worker, frequently arising in the middle of the night to resume his labors. Upon one occasion he wore a pasteboard cap, upon the summit of which he fastened a candle, by the light of which he chiseled. He had a favorite device of an old man in a go-cart with an hour-glass upon it bearing the inscription, "Still I'm learning." We interpret it to represent hard work, even drudgery, continually—little by little, as the sand goes through the hour-glass, with light from above, brings one constantly higher up the ladder.

Most business men who have achieved success commenced at the bottom of the ladder and have ascended step by step, despising not the most minute details, with honesty, perseverance, confidence in themselves and a determination to find a way or make one, unencumbered by the weight of false pride, bad habits or anything that would hinder their progress.

At the age of twenty-three John Wamaker, who has, perhaps, proved a success

in the mercantile profession, found himself with only one hundred dollars, which he invested and reinvested until his dollars are numbered by millions. It is reported that he gives personal supervision to every department of his immense establishment in Philadelphia with its five thousand employees. Faithfulness to each short step in the right direction brought him up the ladder, and we predict that he will prove a success in the Postoffice Department.

The many obstacles surmounted by Demosthenes gave Greece her great orator. In our country we have orators who claim to have overcome as great difficulties and who have proved souls legitimately as great.

Daniel Webster, whose fame as an orator and statesman has spread throughout the world, did not attain his greatness by a single bound, but "he, while his companions slept was toiling upward in the night." We see him at Exeter Academy dressed in plain homespun, jeered at by his unpollished appearance, where he says of himself: "Many a piece did I commit and rehearse in my room, over and over again; yet when the day came, when my name was called and I saw all eyes turned toward me, I could not move from my seat." Afterwards we see him at Dartmouth, where he manifested the same determination to excel, where his tutor says of him: "Daniel led his classmates in regular appointed tasks." Later, as teacher, we find him saving his money to pay his brother's expenses at college, supporting himself by copying law papers after school hours. Not a year before his death he remarked that the ache caused by so much writing was not yet out of his fingers. After being admitted to the Bar he was as diligent as when a teacher or student. An eminent lawyer who knew Mr. Webster personally says of him: "I have never known a man to make such thorough preparation."

Never in his palmist days did he appear before the court, before the jury, before the people or before the Senate without arranging his lines of argument and clothing them in their best garb. He abhorred the affectation which some would-be orators have of speaking on the spur of the moment. As a result his eloquence stirred his audience and electrified the nation.

We could multiply instances of great men who have climbed the ladder step by step, but could point to few who have had greatness thrust upon them or who have reached success by a single bound. We imagine someone says: You have given us the brightest of their class—they are geniuses, therefore are successful. We reply: sedulous attention and painstaking labor always mark the true worker. The greatest men of all ages who have reached remarked success in any line have been those who despised not the day of small things but those who improved them the most carefully.

Let us try to work as diligently, think as long, as closely, as profoundly on the particular object we wish to accomplish, then:

"If what shone afar so grand Turn to nothing in thy hand, Or again, the virtues cease, In the struggle, not the prize."

"If it is not yours to command success, do more—deserve it."

"Heaven is not reached by a single bound, But we build the ladder by which we rise From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies; And we mount to the summit round by round."

I count this thing to be grandly true— That a noble deed is a step toward God, Lifting the soul from the common sod To a purer air and a broader view."

We rise by the things that are under our feet, By what we have mastered of old and new, By the pride we possess and the passions slain, And the vanquished life that we hourly meet."

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust, And the morning calls us to life and light, But our hearts grow weary, and ere the night Our lives are trailing in sordid dust."

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we pray, And we think that we mount the air on wings Beyond the realm of sense and things, While our feet still cling to the heavier clay."

Wings for angels, but feet for men; We borrow the wings to find the way, We pray, we hope, we resolve, and aspire, and pray, But our feet must tread on our fall again."

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown From the weary earth to the sapphires walls; But the dreams depart and the vision falls, And the sleeper awakes on his pillow of ills."

Heaven is not reached by a single bound, But we build the ladder by which we rise From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, And we mount to its summit round by round."

WHAT ON EARTH

In the reason people will not, can not or do not see any difference in cheap nostrums put up by cheap John houses or irresponsible parties of enormous profits, rather than take a headline of world wide reputation and one that is giving universal satisfaction at "real price" is no more to be had in the world, giving such unparalleled satisfaction for purifying the blood as BLOOD PURIFIER AND BLOOD MAKER, and every bottle that does not do its work with cost you nothing.

••••• ORBURN & SHOEMAKER, Druggists.

NEW TO-DAY.

HOOD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Compound Sarsaparilla. It strengthens the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla a peculiar power to itself.

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Ho & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

MISCELLANEOUS

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

THE M'KISSICK OPERA HOUSE.

JOHN PIPER, Manager.

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

Thursday Evening, June 20, 1889!

Wait For the Only Big Show Coming to Reno!

Thatcher, Primrose & West's

MILLIONAIRE MINSTRELS!

—Introducing their Gorgeous—

Shakespearean First Part!

A New and Novel Feature!

A White Face First Part!

Every One Being in White Face Except the End Men. A List of Some of Our Talent:

Barney Fagan! Burt Shepard and Byrne Brothers!

BARKER, Wizard of the Wheel!

POWERS & LEMACK!

WOOD & SHEPARD!

MASTER EAGAN!

The Boy Drum Major.

MASTER WHITEMARK!

The Boy Baritone.

J. W. MYERS!

H. W. FRILLMAN!

T. B. DIXON!

And a Host of Others.

Dress Circle Reserved.....\$1.00

Balcony Reserved......75

Children to Balcony.....50

Private Boxes......5.00

Reserved Seats now on sale at Nabby's. No extra charge for reserving.

THE PALACE

—IS—

RENO'S LEADING HOTEL

—IT HAS—

Light Sunny Rooms,

Restaurant Attached,

Fine Billiard Parlor,

EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO GUESTS. PO-

lite and accommodating. Agents in every

department. The house is open day and

night, and every attention is shown to

transients.

AL. WHITE.

PALACE RESTAURANT,

IN PALACE HOTEL, - - - RENO, NEVADA.

J. GODFREY, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

DAY OR NIGHT.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

THE PUBLIC CAN REST ASSURED THAT THE PALACE RESTAURANT WILL BE MAINTAINED IN A FIRST-CLASS MANNER.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

AT—

HODCKINSON'S

DRUG STORE,

Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Corner Plaza and Virginia Sts.

RENO - - - NEVADA.

LOCATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF RENO,

and most conveniently adjacent to the depot

and trains of the C. P. & N. and A. & N. R.

roads. This hotel is newly built, with fine, light,

hard finished rooms, and is furnished from

bottom with elegant new furniture.

THE TABLE IS FIRST-CLASS,

DAN O'KEEFE, Proprietor.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

LOST ON 20TH DAY OF MAY, 1889, A CERT-

ified check for \$200, payable to the Bank of

Nevada, Reno, Nevada, drawn in favor of E. D.

Humbly, Clerk of the Board of School District No. 7,

Humboldt county, Nevada, and endorsed by J. M.

Bristol. Payment of the same has been stopped

at Journal Office.

Reno, May 31, 1889.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

STRAYED FROM THE RANCH OF A. M.

D. Lamb, branded "M" on the left hip. Five dol-

lars reward will be paid for information leading to

their recovery. Leave word with A. M. Lamb or

at Journal Office.

Reno, May 31, 1889.

PALACE DRY GOODS STORE.

PALACE